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The Hongkong Telegraph

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October 6, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 75 2 p.m. 69
Humidity 69

October 6, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 75 2 p.m. 64
Humidity 64

7769 日一廿月八

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1917.

六拜禮 號六月十英港香

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REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.

OUR NEW SUCCESS IN FLANDERS.

Another Despatch from Sir Douglas Haig.

London, October 5.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, continuing his despatch, says:—English, Australian and New Zealand Divisions delivered the assault. Among the English troops there were battalions from twenty-eight counties. There were also a few battalions from Scotland, Ireland and Wales. Rapid progress was made at all points from the start. Only a short advance was intended to the south of Menin Road, where the objectives were reached at an early hour. The English battalions, north of the road, carried, after sharp fighting, the hamlet of Polderhoek and Polderhoek Chateau, where they expelled the enemy from numerous farms and small woods. South and east of Polygon Wood the Australians captured Molenwarel St. Hook and cleared houses on the Zonnebeke-Broodseinde Road. The New Zealanders took Gravenstafel. The English on their left continued the line of our advance and reached the outskirts of Poelcapelle. The first objectives were gained on the whole front of attack shortly after the assault opened. Our advance against the final objectives was carried out in accordance with plans and was equally successful. English troops took the villages of R-utel and Noordhoek and secured high ground overlooking Beclere. The Australians captured Broodseinde and established themselves well over the crest of the ridge five miles east of Ypres, giving observation east to the English on the left. Our attack carried the bulk of Poelcapelle and secured the line of their objectives east of Poelcapelle church. The whole of the objectives were captured before mid-day. Prisoners' statements and identifications of German units, as well as numbers of German dead, show that the attack anticipated by a few minutes an attack by five German divisions against our front from Polygon Wood to Zonnebeke. Our barrage descended on the enemy's assembling troops and the attack did not materialise. Our infantry overwhelmed those escaping the artillery fire. Owing to the enemy's losses in this area, few counter-attacks have yet developed. Two were attempted in the early afternoon east of Gravenstafel, but they were broken up by our fire. Another north-east of Langemark led to severe fighting. The enemy failed to drive us out of the positions we had gained. Later in the afternoon three counter-attacks south-east of Polygon Wood were unsuccessful. The enemy's losses throughout the whole of the fighting were exceedingly heavy, largely owing to the unusual number of German troops on the battle-front at the onset of our attack. Our casualties were light. We captured a few guns and much material.

The Turning Point of the War.

London, October 5.
Coming on top of General Smuts' speech, Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig's victory in the Battle of Broodseinde, as the third and probably decisive phase of the third Battle of Ypres will be known, has kindled an enthusiasm which the country has for a long time not known. The papers lavish compliments on Sir Douglas Haig and his troops on an achievement which they anticipate will alter the balance of the whole result of a year's fighting in the West and prove to be the turning point in the history of the war. One expert puts the position forcibly, saying that the German giant has his head on the coast and his feet in Lille, and Sir Douglas Haig is driving a salient into his stomach. When the whole of the Passchendaele Ridge, for which the struggle is now proceeding, is secured, the giant will be doubled up. It is a formidable position with many little ravines and cunningly hidden guns, but the capture of high positions from Tower Hamlets to Polygon Wood threatens to outflank it.

Supplementary details of the fighting show that the British attack was so unexpected and so shattering that the Germans ran or were captured in blocks, almost without fighting. The advancing British found bewildered Prussians crowding in shallow trenches, shouldered together with bayonets fixed for an attack. Their officers and non-coms. were paralysed by the crushing barrage and handed over their revolvers and ordered the men to lay down their arms. In cases where a rally was attempted after the first panic it was broken with bombs and bayonets. The fighting was more open than previously. The spell of the pill-boxes is obviously broken, the Germans fearing these concrete block-houses as death traps. The ground was generally fairly easy to cross, except the marshy valley of Stroombeek, on the British left, where the tanks were most useful, assisting in the capture of a number of strong points. Prussian Guards predominated among the prisoners.

Evidence of German Exhaustion.

London, October 5.
Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters says that fruits of yesterday's victory have been held. No infantry counter-attacks occurred during the night, demonstrating the German exhaustion, due to the manner in which their big offensive was devastated yesterday morning and our reception of the enemy's eight counter-attacks yesterday. Five of these counter-attacks were made against a short front north of the Ypres-Menin Road, being broken up by our artillery. The remaining three were delivered against our new positions near Rental. Two of these were beaten back, but the third advanced in great strength late in the afternoon, herding back our line slightly, necessitating, however, only a trifling modification of the front, which has absolutely no bearing upon the general tactical results achieved.

40,000 German Casualties in Three Battles.

London, October 5.
Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters says that within a fortnight we have struck the enemy in Flanders three staggering blows at a very vital spot and sent him back reeling for about three miles, mostly up-hill. We have taken prisoner about 9,000 and inflicted casualties conservatively calculated at 40,000. A better appreciation of these victories is possible if we imagine what we should be thinking and saying, if the situation were reversed and the enemy had succeeded in doing to us what we have done to him. A notable feature of the fighting was the wonderful completeness of the arrangements for rapidly clearing the wounded. Despite the inclement weather, the stretcher-bearing was practically finished early in the afternoon, so far as the open field was concerned. Among the haul of prisoners is a large percentage of men better than in any previous battle. One regiment from the Russian front sent a cable by which they stated that the English were better than they were.

REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.

OUR NEW SUCCESS IN FLANDERS.

Heavy German Shelling.

London, October 5.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—The enemy heavily shelled the new positions east of Ypres which our troops are engaged in organising. We drove off raiders to the north of Gouzeaucourt with losses, and repulsed three raids in the neighbourhood of Lens.

The French Front.

London, October 5.
A French communiqué says:—There are violent artillery actions on the right of the Meuse, in the region of Bessieres and Hill 344.

THE TROUBLE IN RUSSIAN TURKESTAN.

London, October 5.
Sir Arthur Lee, M.P. (who from 1889-90 was Adjutant of the Hongkong Volunteers) is presenting his estate, Obiquers Court, in Buckinghamshire, as an official country residence for the future Prime Ministers of England.

RESIDENCE FOR BRITISH PREMIERS.

London, October 5.
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says that the situation at Tashkent has suddenly become worse. The local Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates, learning that a punitive expedition was en route, proclaimed a general strike. The Government has established a state of war.

A BIGGER HOUSE OF COMMONS.

London, October 5.
A Redistribution Scheme has been drafted by the Boundary Commissioners under the Representation of the People Bill. It adds thirty-one seats to the House of Commons, including twenty-nine in England and one each in Wales and Scotland.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

London, October 5.
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd that the Democratic Conference has, by 333 votes to 106, passed a resolution instructing the Executive to constitute a strong revolutionary authority which will actively work for peace. M. Kerensky, in a speech to the Committee prior to the Conference's rejection of the Coalition idea, dwelt upon the danger of an exclusively Socialist Ministry. He said only a Coalition Government would have the support of the country. If the Conference decided otherwise, he would resign.

20,000 AMERICAN AEROPLANES.

London, October 5.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Washington, the Minister of War announces that 20,000 aeroplanes of every type have recently been authorised and are actually in course of construction. Trained aviators will complete the equipment and will be ready as soon as the aeroplanes are.

BRITISH AERIAL PILOT'S FINE WORK.

London, October 5.
The following report of a Squadron Commander of the Naval Air Service reveals the odds cheerfully accepted by the British pilots during the air ride on London:—"Flying eleven thousand feet high the pilots saw ten Gothas coming inland. They climbed towards the enemy and engaged one on the right and fired a hundred rounds into the tail at a hundred yards, hitting the fuselage. The Gotha began a slow spin. I followed, firing in order to finish it off. The gun jumbled, whereupon, in trying to get clear, it got fast into the noisepin. It re-ighted and I saw the Gotha crash into the sea. I then landed. The gun jumbled cleared and I re-ascended and again caught the Gothas at a height of fourteen thousand feet. I re-engaged them above and below. I fired two hundred rounds and silenced both guns of another Gotha. Finally I ran out of ammunition."

THE RUSSIAN FRONT.

London, October 5.
A Russian wireless official message states:—"Our artillery stopped an enemy attack in dense waves south of Kadzinsk. The Bulgarians occupied several trenches in the Boreo region. We counter-attacked and restored the position."

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

A REVIEW OF THE SITUATION.

London, October 4.
General Maurice in his weekly review of the situation this afternoon, informed Reuter that he had just heard telephonically that Field Marshal Haig had gained the whole of to-day's objective, including a very important part of the Menin Ridge. The advance was over 1,000 yards and reached a maximum depth of 2,500 yards. He gave the following figures of the troops employed since July 31 to date: English, 70 per cent, Colonial 16, Scottish 8 and Irish 6. The respective casualties for the same period were English 70, Colonial 8, Scottish 10, Irish 6 per cent of the total. From the beginning of the year to Sept. 30, 51,435 Germans had been taken prisoner and 233 heavy guns had been captured. Our total losses were 15,065 prisoners and no guns. During the same period in all theatres of war we made prisoners of 73,615 and captured 470 guns. We lost 15,880 prisoners and no guns. Our greatest air success was on the Somme when we swamped the Germans. We have had ever since in initiative. We first began bombing and have put in double the quantity the Germans have. We have initiated everything in the air and the enemy is unable to interfere with our photograph or artillery work. We have concentrated on the main issue. The importance of General Maude's victory at Ramadiah has been that it is at a point where the enemy might make a last attempt on Bagdad. The Germans in East Africa have been driven to a such extent that they are now only waiting for a final blow.

REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.

THE VICTORY IN FLANDERS.

A New and Staggering Blow.

London, October 5.
Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters says:—A new and staggering blow in Flanders was launched this morning in unsettled weather, which, however, favoured us and handicapped the enemy. To-day's battle was a bid for a further grip on the great Menin Ridge system. The enemy was unquestionably fully alive to the impending attack, the only points on which he was not sure were just when and exactly where. That the enemy is thoroughly alarmed at the development of the strategic menace to the whole of his right flank is sufficiently shown by the feverish haste with which he is hurrying up fresh troops and shuffling his reserves. Two divisions have appeared from the Russian front within the past days. The Germans are now being driven beyond the zone of their long prepared positions, with the result that they have to depend more upon men and less upon protective works to resist the advance. As a consequence of this development of open warfare the fighting is becoming cleaner, namely there is more hand-to-hand element and less chemical frightfulness. The battle opened this morning with a fierce whirlwind artillery barrage, which crept on ahead of our men, the first waves of whom advanced in light order so as to cover the ground rapidly. A wounded soldier who lay in a ditch during the last battle said both ours and the German barages passed over him. He added there was no comparison between the intensity of the two. Early reports arriving from the battle front are highly encouraging. The progress is excellent. Prisoners are streaming into collecting cages. An attempted counter-attack at Broodseinde was promptly broken up. The German artillery is shelling certain spots very heavily, but the walking wounded report that our casualties are light. Once again the day has gone well for the British.

Worst Slaughter of the War.

London, October 4.
Reuter's special correspondent at Headquarters says:—To-day is already being proclaimed as one of our greatest victories since the Marne and really it seems that the battle which rolled onward across the Menin Ridge has gone brilliantly. The Germans are scattered and shaken; prisoners are streaming back in hundreds, many with no sign of fighting, but there is a large proportion of wounded officers. All are most depressed and agree that it has been a disastrous day for Germany. "Never have our troops fought more superbly. But another factor contributed to the success. We forestalled a big projected attack with the object of recovering Zonnebeke Ridge. No less than five divisions had been brought in position for it. It is stated that their attack was fixed for seven, and ours was launched an hour earlier. This was the enemy's undoing. Our terrible curtain of fire swept over the assembled masses of German assault divisions. The slaughter is described as the worst in the war. Flesh and blood were unable to continue to face such an ordeal. When our attacking waves advanced the Germans in many places had already bolted like dazed rabbits. The answer of our walking wounded to the question whether they saw any Boches was almost stereotyped, "Only their backs, unless wounded." Up to Broodseinde Ridge surged the waves of khaki and that commanding spur of bitter bygone memories is once more in our hands. Our troops felt they were irresistible and the officers' great difficulty was to restrain them. The German artillery did its best to check disaster, but a thin drizzle, narrowing visibility to a few hundred yards, handicapped their artillery as well as ours. It was an infantryman's battle more than any previous fight since the British army assumed the offensive, with the rifle and machine gun as principal weapons. The bayonet scarcely came into play at all, for the Germans seldom allowed our lads to get to grips. Here and there they made a stout stand in concrete works, but the crushing defeat of their own attack before it was launched seemed to have shaken them. Nearly all along the line I hear the Germans are withdrawing guns. We shall probably never hear the truth of German losses this day, but it is certain these run into many thousands. Our casualties were again relatively very light.

Over 3,000 Prisoners.

London, October 5.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—The attack over eight miles front southward of Tower Hamlets to the Ypres-St. Aden railway, northward of Langemark was completely successful. All the objectives were gained and positions of great importance were won. Over 2,000 prisoners have already been counted. We are now in possession of the main ridge to point a 1,000 yards northward of Broodseinde. The weather after being promising and favourable became less settled. A strong westerly wind with the force of a gale and rain storms throughout the battle added to the difficulties of the advance and the air-men's work. Nevertheless aircraft did valuable work and afforded useful information of the positions of our troops and the assembly of the enemy for counter-attacks. Low clouds and a high west wind on Wednesday, made aerial work almost impossible. Four machines attempted to bomb an enemy aerodrome. One bombed its objective and two bombed other targets. Few hostile aircraft were seen.

The German Report.

London, October 4.
A German official wireless report states:—"To-day's great English attack penetrated only a kilometre deep, between Poelcapelle and Gheluvelt. Bitter fighting continues to the eastward of Zonnebeke and westward of Beclere."

DESTRUCTION OF U-BOATS.

London, October 4.
A high Admiralty official has informed Reuter that more submarines were destroyed last quarter than in any other previous quarter, while the Allied shipping losses for the same period were fewer than in any previous quarter since intensified warfare began.

AMERICA'S NEW DESTROYERS.

Washington, October 4.
The construction of an immense flotilla of destroyers is proceeding remarkably and naval authorities expect them to be ready for duty in European waters early in 1918. The destroyers are of a new design and the result of the first completed demonstration this year, are expected to be a great improvement on the old type.

TELEGRAMS.

Reuter's Service by the "Telegraph."

OBITUARY.

Admiral Sir F. T. Hamilton.

London, October 5.
The death is announced of Admiral Sir Frederick-Tower Hamilton, K.C.B., who has been Commander-in-Chief at Rosyth since early last year. The deceased, who was 61 years of age, entered the Navy in 1869, and saw service in the Zulu War, of 1879. He was made Admiral last year, and for two years previous had held the position of Second Sea Lord of the Admiralty.

STRANGE ARMY STORIES.

Bad Boots Cost the Nation a Soldier.

More curious revelations by soldiers who were discharged from the Army as unfit and who are now claiming pensions were made before the Pensions Tribunal recently.

The disability for which he was discharged from the National Reserve, said Arthur George Newbury, could have been satisfactorily dealt with if he had been given special boots. The injury was due to an accident, but by using a special boot it had not caused him any trouble.

In the Reserve they refused to supply a special boot, and one night he stumbled, fell over, and caused a renewal of the old trouble. The boots supplied to him crippled him. The invaliding board reported that his disability was aggravated by military service, and he was granted a gratuity of £20. He was now unable to resume his business.

The President asked why it was that a pension had been refused, seeing that it was agreed that the disability was aggravated by service.

Mr. L. T. Horne, for the Minister of Pensions, replied that the authorities had not assigned their reasons for refusal.

Another man, formerly a Short-cut drapery porter, said that he told the doctors when he joined the army that his sight was so bad when he was a boy that he had to receive his education in a school for the blind. The sun playing on the white roads of France further affected his eyes, as did "tear" shells and gas. Since his discharge he had been awarded a gratuity of £7 10s., but had not received it.

A married man said that he was discharged from the army owing to hemorrhoids, which, he claimed, was brought on by training. He had received a gratuity of £5. All the cases were adjourned.

Stole Umbrella Cloth.

A Chinese who went aboard the s.s. Eleanor to work yesterday changed his mind and instead of working stole a large piece of umbrella cloth. Discontented he saw the cloth on the deck and he thought it was his. He picked it up and it would go to waste. His Worship sent him to prison for three months and ordered that he should be placed in the stocks for four hours.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Police Reserve Concert—Botanic Gardens; 9 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—8.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—8.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinema—8.15 p.m.

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Price: \$2.50 per bottle.

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Special monthly terms for residents and for Shipping People.
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ELECTRIC LIFTS AND LIGHTING.
TELEPHONE ON EACH FLOOR.
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PRICES: 1 gal. \$2.75, 5 gal. \$13.50, 10 gal. \$26.00, 20 gal. \$48.00.
ALEX ROSS & CO. Sole Agents.
Des Voeux Road, Central Hongkong.

GENERAL NEWS.

Surrey Policemen's War Bonus.
The Surrey County Constabulary have been granted an additional war bonus—married men an extra 9s. per week, with 1s. for each child and 6d. for allowances (making, with the previous war bonus, 14s. with 1s. 6d. per child and the post allowance); single men an extra 4s. making 7s. and the post allowance.

Salvation Army's War Work.
A party of fourteen men and women Salvation Army officers have just sailed from New York for France, taking with them equipment valued at \$25,000. They will open and operate hostels containing club rooms, rest-rooms, and refreshment bars that have been erected by the Salvation Army in connection with all of the existing United States camps in that country. The men officers will organize ambulance units for which ambulances are being shipped as fast as transportation facilities allow. In a farewell meeting Commander Evangelist Booth said that a second and larger party would be sailing within three weeks, and that this would be followed by other parties from time to time. Within twelve months the Army expects to have 800 to 1,000 workers in France.

The Military Cross.
The Military Cross has been awarded to Temp. Sub-Lieut. Percy Russell, Halton, Tex., R.N.V.R. (now Second Lieut. of the Buffs), son of Mr. H. H. Fox, O.M.G., H.M. Commercial Attache to China. The distinction was granted for "conspicuous gallantry and determination in leading his men under very heavy fire." He carried out valuable reconnaissance work, the official announcement goes on to say, and his coolness and personal example to all ranks with him greatly contributed to the success of the operation. Mr. Fox entered the R.N.V.R. as an able seaman when he left Charterhouse, three months after his eighteenth birthday. He gained a commission with the R.N.V.R. in August, 1915, and in May, 1917, was gazetted to his county regiment, the Buffs. In the same month he was mentioned in despatches.

Ambulance Kitchens on Wheels.
The New York County Chapter of the American Red Cross has announced that it has placed an order for thirty additional kitchen "trailers" to be used by the United States Army Ambulance Corps in its service abroad. The equipment will cost approximately \$30,000. A similar number of "trailers" has been provided by Mr. John B. Trevor, of Lenox, his mother, Mrs. Emily N. Trevor, and his daughter, Emily Trevor. Nine of these are being used at the Allentown camp where ambulance drivers, mechanics, and members of military units are undergoing training. The "trailer" is equipped with four wheels and can be drawn by man, by a tractor, or by an ambulance. For economy of space, it is said, no better type of portable kitchen has been designed. A tent arrangement protects the cook from sun or rain, and provides a shelter under which the men may meet in stormy weather.

Mr. Bailey Francis Alison.
Now that China, with its countless millions, has determined to join the Allies, it is of interest to note, says a London morning contemporary, that for some time past British interests at Peking have been in the capable hands of Mr. Bailey Francis Alison, C.B., who has been engaged upon special work in China for several years past, and who during the long absence in his country of Sir J. Jordan, K.O.M.G., H.M. Minister at the Chinese Court, has been acting as Charge d'Affaires. Mr. Alison is the son of the late Sir Francis Alison, K.O.M.G., of the Foreign Office, and brother of the late Lieutenant Alison, who took part some years ago in a good deal of fighting in Central Africa. He had a pet, a white collie, which always accompanied him and which, and ran in front of the advancing column barking furiously at the spitting of the bullets. On the death of Lieutenant Alison the dog was brought to London and was regularly named at the Foreign Office.

GENERAL NEWS.

Smuggling to Germany.
Six sailors on a Belgian relief ship have been arrested in New York in connection with a smuggling plot to carry rubber goods and platinum to Germany.

Death of a Composer.
The death in Dublin is announced of Mr. Frederick Walter Savill, a native of Chigwell, Essex, and composer of many popular pieces for the piano and violin.

Died of Wounds.
Lieutenant-Colonel Bertram Best-Dunkley, Lancashire Fusiliers, who died on August 5 of wounds received in action on July 31, joined his regiment in 1907 as second lieutenant, and when war broke out was at Tientsin, China. He immediately returned to England and, joining his battalion, went to the front in May, 1915, holding positions on the Somme. He was gazetted captain in the Regular Forces in October 1916, and acting lieutenant-colonel while commanding a battalion on October 20, 1916. An officer who was with Colonel Best-Dunkley at the time he was wounded writes: "His conduct throughout had been magnificent, and his leadership at a difficult stage was brilliant." Other letters mention that "he was a soldier of the noblest type, courageous and resourceful in action. All ranks who saw him on July 31 speak with enthusiasm of his disregard of personal danger, his coolness, and discretion." In October last year Colonel Best-Dunkley married Marjorie Kate, second daughter of Mr. W. F. Pettigrew, of Risedale, Barrow-in-Furness.

A Double Event.
Some weeks ago, says a Home paper, a gallant sailor achieved a notable "double event"—he announced his engagement on the day he received his D.S.O. from the King. The officer is Lieutenant-Commander B. J. D. Guy, V.C., son of the vicar of High Harrogate, and he has now been married at the Yorkshire Spa to Miss Mary Arnold, who also comes from the county of broad acres. The bridegroom formed one of the guard of honour at Westminster Abbey in 1902, when he was fresh from his heroism as a midshipman two years earlier in China, where he won the V. O. for a feat that rivals any performed during the past three years. It was during the attack on Tientsin City that young Guy displayed the remarkable coolness and bravery that brought him the Cross. A sea-man had been wounded when about fifty yards from cover, and the gallant "snooty" stayed with him despite the very heavy crossfire from the Boxers, and endeavoured to lift and carry him in. The lad was not strong enough, however, so, after binding up the wounded man, he ran to get assistance, the entire fire of the enemy being concentrated on him. Guy dashed out with the bearers and succeeded in placing the man upon a stretcher and helped to carry him in over ground ploughed up by bullets.

Dr. Morrison.
Dr. George E. Morrison, the well-known political adviser to the Chinese Republic, whose valuable library at Peking has just changed hands at a high figure, is one of the few Englishmen who have been awarded the 1st Class of the Order of the Excellent Cross, a distinction which, it may be pointed out, remarks the Daily Graphic, has no earthly connection either with the Chinese Food Controller or with allotments in the Celestial Empire. Always a great pedestrian, the doctor, then little more than a boy, walked from Melbourne to Adelaide, and subsequently made an overland tour from Melbourne to the Gulf of Carpentaria. Another remarkable journey was his overland tour from Shanghai to Bhamo. Dr. Morrison was present with the late Sir Claude Macdonald, the then British Minister, and the representatives of the Foreign Legations, in the British headquarters at Peking during the whole of the siege by the Boxer rebels; he witnessed the triumphal entry into Peking by the Allies, and he has probably created another record in having ridden 2,750 miles in 1900.

NOTICES.

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Works Duddell Street. Telephone 1916.

GENERAL NEWS.

Capt. J. D. Allen, R.N.
Captain J. D. Allen, O.B., who commanded the cruiser Kent (China Squadron) in the Falkland Islands battle—when she sent the Nürnberg to the bottom and assisted in the sinking of the Dresden—has been elected a member of the Association of Men of Kent and Kentish Men.

Vicar to Pay.
The Rev. Richard Dixon, Vicar of St. Andrew's, Stockwell, who sued at Lymington County Court by Kemp and Co., upholsterers, Brighton, for £5 7s. 6d., the cost of putting up blinds in the church schoolroom. It was alleged that one blind was too narrow. The vicar was ordered to pay.

Australian Customs Duties.
In the Australian House of Representatives, the Minister of Customs announced the imposition of additional customs and excise duties, the principal increase in the customs duties being three shillings per gallon on imported spirits, with a proportionate advance in the excise of one penny per gallon.

Japanese Seaman Sentenced.
At Liverpool, on August 14, a Japanese seaman, Masachi Kigawa, was sentenced to three months' imprisonment for assaulting the master of a British steamer. He refused to clean the galley and aimed a blow at the skipper with a meat chopper.

False Information.
At Thames Police Court, Adelaide J. yee, a young woman, of Pigott Street, Limehouse, and Ah Sing, a Chinese of the same address, were entombed for giving false information to the Registration Officer of the City of Manchester. When the defendants visited Manchester they described themselves as man and wife, but on inquiries being made in London it was found they were not married. The young woman, it was stated, was born in America, her father was an Englishman and her mother a Frenchwoman. She was in receipt of an income of £8 a month, and on coming of age she would inherit a further sum of £2000. She had followed Ah Sing from America. The Chinese had promised to marry her when she came of age. Both the defendants were remanded in custody.

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11 Queen's Road Central.

ON account of alterations to our present Office Building, we are temporarily removing to 7, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, (formerly German Bank Building) at which address all communications should be made as from 1st, October, 1917.

BANK HOLIDAYS.

IN ACCORDANCE with Ordinance No. 5 of 1917 the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the transactions of PUBLIC BUSINESS on MONDAY, the 8th instant, and on WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant, 1917.

NOTICE.
The "Glen" Line Ltd. We have this day been appointed Agents of the "Glen" Line Ltd. All enquiries should henceforth be addressed to the undersigned.
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,
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All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

The rates of Subscription to the "Hongkong Telegraph" will be as follows:—Daily issue—\$26 per annum. Weekly issue—\$13 per annum.

The rates per quarter and per month, proportional. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.

The daily issue is delivered free when the addressee is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage.

The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is \$1.00 per quarter.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

(Payable in Advance.)

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamshu, Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.

By Order, "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1917.

A NOTABLE UTTERANCE.

More perhaps than any other statesman, with the possible exception of the Prime Minister, General Smuts is in a position to deal comprehensively with the war situation as it particularly affects the British Empire. The various points raised by this distinguished Imperial soldier-statesman, in the speech delivered at the luncheon given in his honour by the Presidents of the Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom, are well worthy of perusal, for he states the position with that directness and force with which we are now becoming accustomed to identify as characteristic of the public utterances of the great representative of our South Africa possessions who, along with General Botho, did more than any other man to keep those possessions intact as an integral part of the British Empire.

To refer point by point the General Smuts' extremely interesting speech would occupy more space than we have at present at our disposal, agreeable as the task would otherwise be, for there is no point dealt with in his admirable survey that does not lend itself to comment. With the speech as a whole we find ourselves, as doubtless is the case with all looking at it from the Allies' point of view, in complete agreement. Now "when the goal is looming in sight," he warns us not to evince weariness, as unfortunately there are signs in some quarters of such an attitude being adopted. General Smuts reiterates the statement he recently made in an interview which he gave to the London correspondent of a Paris paper, to the effect that "the Germans are already beaten and that their rulers know it." With the speaker, therefore, there will be general agreement that, such being the case, "it lays on us the clear duty of relaxing no effort and of sparing no effort to continue 'making good' towards reaching our goal." We may depend upon it that the lead which General Smuts now gives with no uncertain voice will have a salutary effect upon the numerically insignificant few who now seem disposed to be of opinion that the time has come for us to relax somewhat from the statement of our views on a peace settlement, as originally and forcibly expressed by Mr. Asquith and which have been reiterated by his successor in the Premiership. General Smuts did well to dwell on the indisputable fact that the war is "far more than a military war" and he showed his perspicacity by pointing out clearly that its decision will "more and more depend on political, economic, psychological and other non-military factors."

The war is no mere contest of superiority of arms or of military knowledge. It is, as has long since been recognised, much more a contest between the effete ideas of autocracy docilely accepted by bureaucratic-ridden Germany, with the vigorous, enlightened and progressive democratic spirit animating the free and independent peoples of the British Empire, the United States, France, Italy and Portugal. And General Smuts does not fail to point out a fact that is perhaps most encouraging of all, namely, that the enemy is being gradually beaten in the test upon which he has relied and continues to rely—the purely military test—for on every front, with the exception of Russia, which is still disorganised, the enemy is being compelled—as has been long the case—to adopt defensive tactics, with gradually diminishing hope of ever being able to do anything else. We have felt here with but a few of the points raised so admirably by General Smuts, ringing throughout whose whole speech is the certainty of our fast approaching and complete victory.

The Gambling Question.

While we have no desire to enter upon the War Lottery controversy, which we can very well leave to our correspondents to fight out, it is not without interest at the moment to note that the Government at Home recently asked a Select Committee to consider the question of Premium Bonds, in the taking up of which investors would have the chance of winning very considerable prizes. And we see by a Home paper to hand that Sir George Trevelyan has been expressing his opinions freely on this means of raising war funds.

Some of his observations are particularly opportune at the moment. He takes up the point which is often raised that when there is unequal value offered for equal money, that is gambling. But, he adds, "nearly every normal and healthy human being, whether he be a Bishop or a busman, likes a little thrill and the prospect of a prize, and a prize generally means unequal value for equal effort. The speculative element," he adds, "cannot be eliminated; it is a law of life. Every merchant who seeks to buy wisely and sell well is violating the canon of a certain and even exchange. All commerce has an element of uncertainty. Is it therefore to be put under the ban of the rigid moralist?" These are very pointed observations, and they go to the very root of the morality of seeking profits or prizes. An insurance Company, when it offers to insure a man's life, takes a gamble. But surely the taking out of a policy is not immoral, on the ground that it amounts to active participation in a gamble. No; these little niceties may very well give the go-by. Anyhow, that is how we look upon the matter.

Allen Enmities.

One of the puzzles of the war to us has been why the Imperial Government has permitted alien enemies to be at large, to the manifest danger of the State, during the past three years. We do not know how many of these creatures there are in the United Kingdom, but most certainly not one of them ought to be allowed his freedom. They should all have been put behind iron bars long ago. However, we are gratified at reading the pronouncement by Sir Eric Geddes concerning their future utilisation. Alien enemies, he says, are not to be allowed to grow fat at the expense of men serving the country, and all, regardless of age, will now be required to undertake work of national importance, otherwise they will be interned. That is so much to the good, anyhow. Too long have fat and lazy Germans been enjoying the benefits of life under the British flag while our menhood has been shedding its blood and giving of its labour in the interests of the Empire. France would never for a moment consent to such easy treatment; neither would Germany dream of letting Britishers roam about the Fatherland to their heart's content. Better than internment Germany is using them to help us in our work. That is now to be done. And the decision has come none too soon.

Too Funny.

Count Czernin's speech on the attitude of Austria-Hungary towards peace is an amazing utterance in more senses than one. He talks a lot of rubbish about the position of the Dual Monarchy being so sound that it can afford now to lay arms aside and submit future conflicts to arbitration. Then he goes on to suggest reciprocal indemnities from the Entente Powers for the devastation they have caused, generously says that Austria can renounce its ideas of territorial expansion provided the Allies give up the terrain they have succeeded in occupying, and winds up with a declaration that this "moderate programme" cannot hold good for ever. On top of all this, he says, "that if we continue the war, the programme will be revised and compensation demanded." The whole thing is a delightful piece of humour, worthy of the Kaiser himself. Yes; the Austrian programme will be revised quite a lot. Count Czernin can safely reckon on that. But we are afraid that he will not have much to do with it.

DAY BY DAY.

NONE CAN ESTIMATE THE POWER MANIFESTED IN VICTORY UNLESS THEY HAVE PERSONALLY MEASURED THE STRENGTH TO BE OVERCOME.—Ruskin.

To-morrow's Anniversary. To-morrow is the third anniversary of the evacuation of Antwerp.

The Dollar. The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2s. 10.7/8d. The closing rate will be found on Page 1.

Bandaging Class. We are requested to state that the Helens May Bandaging Class will open on Thursday, the 11th instant, at 10 p.m.

New Path. Tenders are being invited for forming a path from Findlay Road to Barker Road near Victoria Hospital.

Coin Prohibition. It is notified in the Gazette that No person shall import or export any silver subsidiary coins of the Straits Settlements.

Land Sale. Kowloon Island Lot No. 1351 is to be sold at the P. W. D. offices on the 22nd inst. It comprises about 3,600 square feet, and the upset price is \$2,700.

Rate Reminder. It is notified for the information of owners and occupiers of tenements that rates for the fourth quarter of 1917, including the Special War Rate of 7%, are payable in advance on or before October 31, 1917.

Mrs. Gale's Appointment. His Excellency the Governor has appointed Mrs. Daisy Annabella Murdoch Gale, M.B., Ch.B., B.Sc., (Glasgow), to act as Medical Officer of Health during the absence on leave of Dr. Wilfrid William Pearce or until further notice, with effect from 1st October, 1917.

Street Gambling.

A Chinese was charged before Mr. J. B. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with gambling in the street. His excuse was that he did not know the laws of the Colony and he seemed painfully surprised that he had been arrested when all his companions had got clear away. A fine of \$2 was imposed.

Banknote Trick.

A Chinese was charged before Mr. A. Dyer Ball, at the Police Court this morning, with obtaining money from two women by means of the banknote trick. From one woman he succeeded in getting jewellery and money and from the other he got \$50 worth of jewellery and over \$30 in money. His Worship sent him to prison for three months' hard labour.

Given Another Chance.

A Chinese, pleaded guilty before Mr. A. Dyer Ball, at the Police Court this morning, with stealing a valuable gold watch, diamond ring and other articles of jewellery, the property of the assistant compradore of Messrs. Cooper and Company. Mr. D'Almada prosecuted and said that he was requested by complainant to ask his Worship to deal leniently with the lad. The boy was only 16, and it seemed as though he had got hold of some bad companions. Defendant admitted he had stolen the articles. His Worship recorded a conviction, but discharged him with a serious warning.

Corporal Scott.

News has been received by Revenue Officer Wildin of Corporal Scott, B.E., the Heavy-Champion of the Colony, who has arrived home safe and sound. Corporal Scott says that he has not done any boxing, with the exception of an exhibition which he gave to his Officer Commanding and a gathering which included several professional boxers, who had heard of Scott's reputation and were anxious to fix up an engagement with him. When they saw him at work, however, they seemed less keen. However, a match was eventually arranged between Scott and Pte. Braddock, Royal Marines Middleweight Champion, for a ten-round "go", but through unforeseen circumstances, the fixture fell through. However, there are prospects that Scott will later meet some of the best men in England. He wishes to be remembered to the Police Reserve and all good sports in Hongkong.

"THE FANTASTICS."

Plans Opened This Morning at Montreux.

The booking for the forthcoming season of "The Fantastics" opened this morning at Montreux, and, judging from the brisk demand for seats, a big audience will greet Mr. Frederic Shipman's novelty company when the curtain rises at the Theatre Royal next Wednesday night. As Monday is a general holiday, arrangements have been made for the box-plans to be on view at the office of the Hongkong Hotel from 1 p.m. until 6 p.m. on that day. "The Fantastics" entertainments consist for the main part of music, mirth, and wholesome humour, but, with that characteristic thoroughness for which he is noted, Mr. Shipman has included in the Fantastics' programmes items to suit every individual taste. The laughter-dispensers in the Company include Miss Billie Skatn (The Sav-King Girl), and Messrs. Leonard Nelson and Redhead Wilson. The instrumentalists and vocalists—all of whom have had a wide experience of concert and stage work—are Misses Nellie and Elsie Black, Hilda Felstead, Fern French, and Messrs. Ray Traynor and Bert Wiles; while the dancers are Misses Ivy Aldous, Fern French, and Mr. Fred Kealey, all of whom scored heavily in Manila.

Mr. Shipman announces that there will be a complete change of programme every second night at the Theatre Royal.

HONGKONG TRADE.

Chamber of Commerce Report.

The Fortnightly Price Current and Market Report, published by the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce, under date of October 5, contains the following:—

Cotton Piece Goods and Fancy Cotton Goods.—During the interval there has been a sensational slump in silver and exchange. On the other hand cotton has advanced and the latest quotation is 19.17d. Home prices have gone up and are far above local values. Staples have hardened slightly the last few days, but there is very little movement and no sales are reported from first hands. Prices of fancy goods on this side show some improvement and clearances are better.

Cotton yarn.—Shows generally improved tone, with satisfactory clearances. The fall in exchange brought out buying orders from the country and a fair quantity has changed hands. Quotations are nominally:—No. 10s. at \$150/170 No. 12s. at \$160/180. No. 18s. at \$200/220. No. 20s. at \$210/240. Arrivals 7,800 bales. Sales 1,500 bales. Shipments 700 bales. Unsold stock 11,500 bales. Bargains 24,000 bales.

Raw Cotton.—Business has been transacted in Indian cotton at \$38 and Chinese staple at \$42 per picul.

Woolens.—Entire absence of demand for woolens.

Silk.—Messrs. Herbert Dent and Co., in their report dated September 22, state:—Stock:—3,000 bales. Market:—Silk.—Exchange again advanced during the past fortnight and is quoted 3 percent. over closing quotations of our last circular. Owing to a slight pressure to sell some dealers have dropped prices slightly but there are no signs of great anxiety to realise. Silerop is reported to have yielded 5,000 bales. Dealers are now in the market for 6th crop cocoons the yield of which is estimated at 8,000 bales. The export reported on the French Market early in August owing to the loss of s.s. Mongers has been maintained and for some counts paid prices have been asked and paid, notably \$980 for 16/18 dcs. Good No. 1, while 13/15 dcs. of same class only fetched \$880 per picul. Waste:—R. maine firm.

Flour Market Report.—Stock:—

About 190,000. Quotations:—American Patent, \$1.95 per sack; American Out of \$3.50 per sack; Japanese 2nd Patent \$3.00 per sack; Japanese 3rd Patent \$2.90 per sack; Japanese Straight \$3.00 per sack; Shanghai Flour \$3.00 per sack.

Metals.—Business quiet. Nothing to report.

Sugar.—Market dull.

1892.

HONGKONG TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

(Compiled from the "Hongkong Telegraph" files for the week ending October 13, 1892.)

The Dollar.

Oct. 6.—The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 2/3.

An Amusing Scene.

Oct. 7.—A rather amusing scene occurred yesterday afternoon at the Peak whilst the worldly goods and chattels and household treasures of Mr. John Scott were being sold by auction. The auctioneer, Mr. G. P. Lammer, was just commencing operations when the floor of the room suddenly collapsed and the would-be purchasers were precipitated into the unknown regions below. As it was a comparatively short drop, nobody was killed, and only a few were bruised and shaken. Our old enemies the white ants!

A Missing German.

Oct. 8.—"Once again we have to record a bolt; only once more, love, only once more," sings that poet, with evident reference to the monotonous repetition of the patent double-shuff, for which Hongkong is so justly celebrated. The latest exponent of the art of shuffling is nobody very much—only one of our beloved Dutchers friends, named Naudin. Rumour says he had \$2,000 worth of d-bior's prison waiting to receive him. If that is all he owed, Hongkong has the best of the bargain; for it would be well worth the money to get rid of the rest of the Germans at the office of Messrs. Naudin and Co., we learn that he disappeared on the 5th. He had been in business under this style for about two years, and was provisionally about ten years clerk in a German firm in Hongkong. He was not a subscriber to the Telegraph; that is what we lose by our disfavour among the Fatherlanders—we hold none of his chits.

Cricket.

Oct. 10.—"A cricket match, England, Scotland and Ireland, in which some of the Hongkong team took part, was played at Shanghai on the 5th inst. England went in first, and scored 221 for three wickets—Jeffryns (of Hongkong) 98 and W.H. Mone 79, not out—when the innings was declared closed. The united team were all disposed of for 105—Dunn (of Hongkong) 88, and A.G.H. Orrrathens 39—the English winning the match by 38 runs. Dr. Lowson was too lame to take part in the game. Jeffryns captured five of Scots-Irish wickets for 38 runs."

The Good Old Days.

Oct. 11.—"The Peak Hotel is bound to secure as many of the visitors who swarm into Hongkong during the winter as it can hold, and to be crowded with residents and birds of passage this season, for, as will be seen by our advertising column, the proprietors have been able to reduce their charges to \$50 per month—the lowest price for any first-class hotel in the Colony, in spite of the fact that the situation, the management, the bed-room accommodation, and the cuisine are, as Artemus Ward puts it, "eked by few and exiled by none."

Steamship Rivalry.

Oct. 11.—"As this journal has consistently stated would be the case, the opposition on the Canton River in the traffic between Hongkong and Canton will before long assume formidable dimensions. We have the best authority for stating that the China Merchants S. N. Co., will shortly place their well-known steamers Kiang-teen and Kiang-fang on the Hongkong-Canton route, the one as a day boat and the other to run at night. Both these vessels, which have run for years most successfully on the Yangtze, are admirably suited for the requirements of the Canton passenger traffic and as the China Merchants Co. will shortly have a wharf at West Point, there can be very little doubt that they will command a fair share of the trade of the Pearl River."

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

Can one imagine the Kaiser blushing? Not one, imagine, even when the facsimile of his cable to President Wilson is reproduced in Berlin. But his grandfathers appear to have had a more sensitive conscience, if his great Obaachlor is to be relied upon. "Truth," said the man of Blood and Iron, "was dearer to him than sought else. In my diplomatic work also I always endeavoured to speak the truth, but circumstances sometimes compelled us both to deviate from it a little in public. But how hard that always was for the old Emperor. He always blushed on such occasions, and I—I could not look at him, and so quickly turned away."

By way of apologies for the barbarities of his armies, the Kaiser declares that the French are "not like the French of 1870." He may well say that at the end of three years' bitter war, he expected to be engaged only as many weeks. But he falsely insinuates that they have declined in chivalry. The plain fact is that, according to Germany, the French never have been a civilized people. "The French are irreconcilable, savage foes. Strip them of the cook, the tailor, and the hair-dresser, and you will find them nothing but the copper-skinned Indian." Thus Bismarck, in 1874, to Maurice Jokai.

When the Kaiser threatened that he would blow up, not Windsor Castle, but our entire Royal Family, he possibly forgot that he had fruitfully made the latter attempt 16 months earlier. In January 1915 the King and Queen and other members of their family were at Sandringham for a brief holiday, at the conclusion of which they returned to London. Within a few hours of their departure a Zeppelin arrived and dropped bombs on the Royal village, but by a happy mischance a mile away from the King's residence.

The more we hear of the Kaiser's talks with Mr. Gerard the more we wish that he had had a British Ambassador as his vis-a-vis. For there rings in the mind the story of our unending Minister at the Court of Napoleon during a brief unattractive peace—a peace such as Germany now desires. In an angry conversation Napoleon said to the Ambassador, "I will make war upon England." "That," said the British Ambassador, "I will annihilate England," thundered the angry Emperor. "That," said the British Ambassador, "I will annihilate England," thundered the Emperor. "That," said the British Ambassador, "I will annihilate England," thundered the Emperor.

By abolishing the "grille" in front of the Ladies' Gallery the House of Commons will kill two birds with one stone. For it will not only remove a disability from which women have long suffered, but it will also remove what is surely the ugliest grille in the country. One has only to step across the way to the Abbey to see its ugliness, for the grille in front of Queen Eleanor's tomb in wrought iron is the most beautiful example of such work in England. But the finest examples in the world are the rejzes, which in Spanish churches form the enclosures of chapels, notably in the Capilla Real at Granada.

The war has been brought home to the small boy, for owing to the scarcity of paper it has been decided to prohibit the cigarette card. No longer, therefore, will the request for "tag pictures" be heard in the land. The cigarette picture originated through the necessity for sufficing the packets in order that their contents should not be so easily broken. At first this was accomplished by the use of a blank piece of stiff card, which was later utilised for general advertisements, being followed by reproductions of photos of popular entertainers. The majority of cigarette pictures are manufactured in Ireland.

Windfall for Soldier Brothers. Three soldier brothers, James, Robert, and Herbert (Mon), have been declared participating heirs of \$80,000 left by their mother, an American woman.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.) BRITISH WARSHIP SUNK.

London, October 4.
The Admiralty announces that the warship Drake, Captain Radcliff, was torpedoed on Tuesday off the north coast of Ireland but reached harbour and then sank in shallow water. The explosion killed one officer and 13 men. The remainder of the crew were saved.

GERMAN TOWNS RAIDED.

Amsterdam, October 4.
According to German accounts a considerable number of bombs on Frankfurt, Stuttgart and other towns. Five were injured and one killed. The damage was generally slight.
An official telegram says the object of the French attacking open towns far from the front, containing numerous hospitals is not clear. Such barbarity will only strengthen German determination to persevere.

AUSTRALIAN AFFAIRS.

Melbourne, October 5.
The early restoration of normal industrial conditions throughout the Commonwealth is now assured.
Sydney, October 5.
Most of the coal miners in New South Wales resumed work yesterday.

RUBBER QUOTATION.

Messrs. Benjamin and P. have received the following rubber quotations from Shanghai (all buyers):—

Almas	4.40
Anglo Dutch	9.00
Anglo Java	0.95
Bata Java	1.15
Obomora	2.55
Consolidated	9.00
Dominions	15.00
Java Consolidated	6.75
Kris Bahoe	16.00
Kroewaka	13.00
Sensawaga	18.00
Tebonga	5.00
Zianghee	

BANK RETURNS.

The returns of the average amount of bank notes in circulation and of specie in reserve in Hongkong, during the month ended 30th September, 1917, as certified by the Managers of the respective Banks, are as follows:—

Bank	Average Amount	Specie Reserve
Chartered Bank	£7,760,029	£5,000,000
Hongkong Shanghai Banking Corp.	£11,542,500	£18,000,000
Mercantile Bank	£1,145,570	£554,000
Total	£20,448,099	£33,554,000

• Sterling Securities deposited with the Crown Agents valued at £150,000.
• Securities with the Crown Agents £119,000.

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued to-day by Mr. F. C. Jenkin, D.S.P. (R.), state:—
Service Board.
Tuesday, October 9.—Staff and Company Commanders.
Wednesday, October 10.—Band and Orchestra.
Thursday, October 11.—No. 5 Platoon.
All members (including Medical and other exempt) who for any cause have not attended with their respective units are warned to attend on or before Thursday, October 11, the final sitting of the board.
Departmental Orders.
In line 4 of D.O. 77 the word "may" is to be substituted for the word "must."

TYPHOON WARNING.

The telegrams quoted below have been received by the American Consulate General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory:—
5 p.m. Oct. 5th, 1917.—Typhoon in about 125 degrees Long. E. and 15 degrees Lat. N. moving W. N. W.
11 p.m. Oct. 5, 1917.—Cyclone or typhoon E. of Luzon, less than 300 miles distant, moving W. or W. N. W.

Licensing Sessions.
Notice is given that a meeting of the Licensing Board will be held in the Council Chamber on Wednesday, October 31, at 12.15 p.m., for the purpose of considering applications for publicans' licenses, restaurants, and hotel licenses, and for the purpose of licensing the premises for the sale of spirits under the Liquor Ordinance.

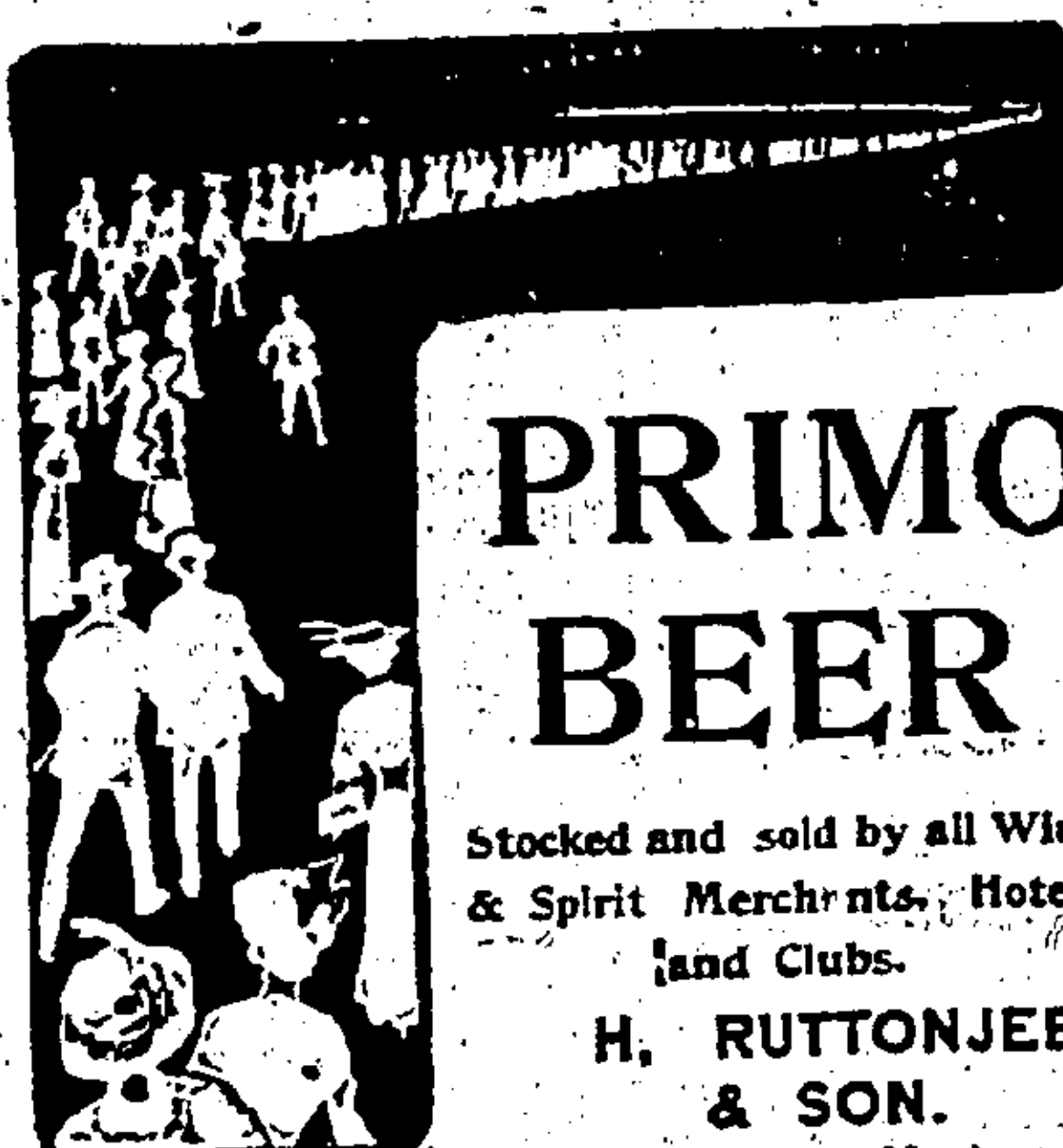
DAIRY FARM NEWS

PURE MILK

An ideal summer beverage and

the most nutritious food.
DAIRY FARM MILK
is
SAFE MILK.

VISITING



PRIMO BEER
Stocked and sold by all Wine & Spirit Merchants, Hotels and Clubs.
H. RUTTONJEE & SON.
Wine and Spirit Merchants.

TO-DAY'S NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

ARROW FORM-FIT COLLARS



Curve cut to fit shoulders and neck—will not chafe shirt—waistcoat can not rise up under collar.
"GORDON"
STOCKED BY
TAK CHEONG

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE.

Orders issued by Mr. E. Ralph state:—
All Divisions will parade at the Law Courts on Sunday, the 7th inst., and on Sunday, the 14th, at 9 a.m. Dress: Helmets, shorts, puttees, haversacks (fitted), water-bottles. Hand-stretchers required.

Y.M.C.A. Division.
Tuesday, October 9th.—8 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill.
Thursday, October 11th.—8 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill.
Sallying Division.
Tuesday, October 9th.—4.30 p.m. Banding Practice and Stretcher Drill.
Wednesday, October 10th.—2 p.m. Band Practice.

Thursday, October 11th.—4.30 p.m. Banding Practice and Stretcher Drill.
Friday, October 12th.—10.30 a.m. Route March.
Saturday, October 13th.—2 p.m. Band Practice.
Queen's College Division.
Tuesday, October 9th.—4.15 p.m. First Aid Class. Corp. King in charge.
Thursday, October 11th.—5.15 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill.
Saturday, October 13th.—2.30 p.m. Parade on Q. C. ground, Causeway Bay.
Victoria Division.
Tuesday, October 9th.—5.15 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill.
Wednesday, October 10th.—5.15 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill.
Thursday, October 11th.—5.15 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill.
Friday, October 12th.—5.15 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE MERRIVILLE BANK OF INDIA LTD. will remove on TUESDAY 9th October, 1917, from the present premises Queen's Road Central to No. 7 Queen's Road Central.
C. CHAMPKIN,
Acting Manager.

FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

BANK HOLIDAY.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all FIRE INSURANCE OFFICES will be CLOSED for the Transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS on MONDAY, 8th October, 1917.
By Order
A. R. LOWE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 6th October, 1917.

MARINE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

BANK HOLIDAY.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all MARINE INSURANCE OFFICES will be CLOSED for the Transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS on MONDAY, 8th October, 1917.
By Order
A. R. LOWE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 6th October, 1917.

THE CHINA LIGHT AND POWER CO., LTD.

THE SIXTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Offices of the Company, St. George's Building, No. 6 Consaught Road, Victoria, on SATURDAY the 20th day of October, 1917, at 11.30 A.M. for the purpose of receiving a statement of accounts and the report of the General Managers for the year ending the 31st July 1917, and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 15th to 20th October, 1917, both days inclusive.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 5th October, 1917.

DOLLAR DIRECTORY

NOW ON SALE
"YOU'RE IN IT."



SAKURA BEER



SOLE AGENTS:
SUZUKI & CO.

Summit COLLARS

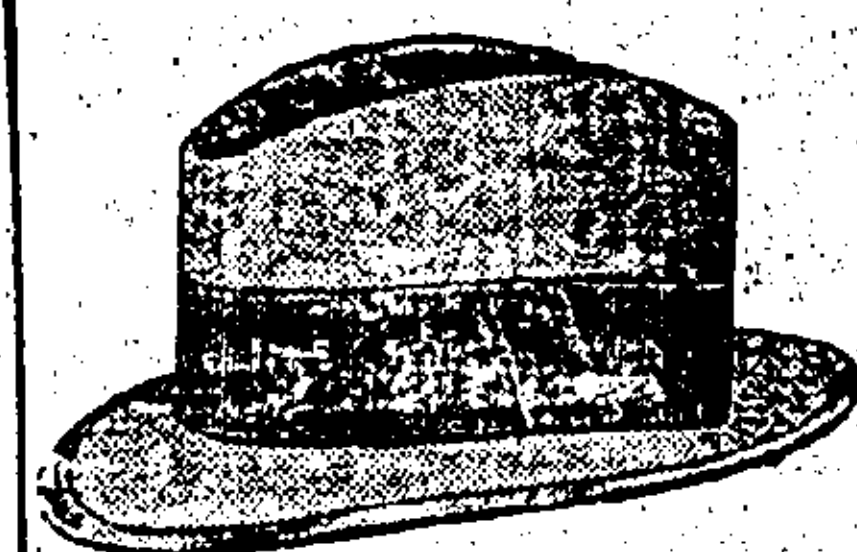


SHAPE No. 40.

MACKINTOSH

Men's Wear Specialists.

Wm. Powell Ltd.



JUST RECEIVED
NEW STOCK OF
FELT HATS.
NEGLIGES
IN ALL THE NEWEST
MATERIALS & SHAPES

MADE BY
GLYN & CO.
44, OLD BOND ST.
LONDON, W.

SINGLE & DOUBLE
TERAIS AND
STRAW HATS
IN THE
LATEST STYLES.



COLUMBIA GRAFONOLAS LATEST MODELS

JUST RECEIVED
PRICES FROM \$25.00 UP.
BASED on Present HIGH EXCHANGE.
SOLE DISTRIBUTORS.
THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.
16, DES VŒUX ROAD, TEL. 1322.

THE TOP NOTCH

"King George IV" Scotch Whisky.



THE DISTILLERS COMPANY LIMITED
SOLE AGENTS:
GANDE & CO.

SHIPPING

P. & O. S. N. Co.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

WILL despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS

LONDON & BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI AND KOBE.

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

LONDON & BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS. Return tickets at a fare-and-a-half available to Europe for two years, or Intermediate Ports for six months. Round-the-world and through tickets to New York, at Special Rates.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING, ETC., apply to:-

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office
Hongkong, 1st April, 1917.E. V. D. Parr,
Superintendent.CANADIAN PACIFIC
OCEAN SERVICES LIMITED

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

To Canada, United States and Europe via Vancouver

In connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway.

EMPRESS OF ASIA. EMPRESS OF RUSSIA.

80,625 tons displacement. 80,625 tons displacement.
Electric Heat in Every Cabin. Electric Light in Every Cabin.
One, Two and Three-Loom Suites with Private Bath.
Laundry—Gymnasium—Verandah Cafe.EMPRESS OF JAPAN. MONTEAGLE.
11,000 tons displacement. 13,000 tons displacement.
Twin Screw Steel Steamships, with Modern Accommodations.
Excellent Table. Redwood First Class Fare.

S.S. "Monteagle" calls at Moji instead of Nagasaki. All STEAMERS call at Shanghai both East and West Bound.

Through Bills of Lading issued via Vancouver in connection with Canadian Pacific Ry. to all Overland Points in Canada and the United States, also to Pacific Coast Ports, European Ports and the West Indies.

For information as to Passage Rates, Freight Rates, etc. apply to Agents:

HONGKONG—MANILA—SHANGHAI—NAGASAKI—MOJI—Kobe—YOKOHAMA.
J. R. SMAY, General Agent, Passenger Department, Hong Kong. J. H. WALLACE, General Agent, Hong Kong.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between

SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, Sept. 24, 1917.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS

TO UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach undersigned.

Steamers proceed via Cape of Good Hope.
Subject to change without notice.THE BANK LINE, LTD.
General Agents.to REISS & Co. Canton
Hongkong, 2 Jan., 1917.

MOTOR CARS

FOR SALE OR HIRE
ORDERS BOOKED IN ADVANCE APPLY:-
EXILE GARAGE
100, 100B, 100C, 100D, 100E, 100F, 100G, 100H, 100I, 100J, 100K, 100L, 100M, 100N, 100O, 100P, 100Q, 100R, 100S, 100T, 100U, 100V, 100W, 100X, 100Y, 100Z

SHIPPING

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Subject to Alteration

Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date
LONDON via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Delagoa Bay, Cape Town, Madeira.		
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE via Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, & Yokohama.	Shinaba Maru Capt. Higo T. 12,500	MON, 8th Oct. at noon.
SHANGHAI, Kobe & Yokohama.	Yokohama Maru Capt. Terada T. 12,500	SATUR, 20th Oct. at noon.
SHANGHAI, Kobe & Yokohama.	Kaga Maru Capt. Komatsubara T. 12,500	MON, 22nd Oct. at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe & Yokohama.	Skatori Maru Capt. Kon T. 21,000	WED, 24th Oct. at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe & Yokohama.	Kashima Maru Capt. Tozawa T. 21,000	WED, 14th Nov. at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI and Kobe.	Saki Maru Capt. Yoshikawa T. 12,500	SATUR, 20th Oct. at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI and Kobe.

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE VIA PANAMA CANAL (CARGO ONLY).

NEW YORK via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama, San Francisco, Panama and Colon.

Wireless Telegraphy.
Telephone Nos. 292 & 293.NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
B. MORI, Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer.	Tons.	Leave Hongkong.
SIBERIA MARU	18,000	15th Oct.
TENYO MARU	22,000	25th Oct.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	10th Nov.
SHIRASU MARU	22,000	23rd Nov.
SERIAL MARU	19,000	7th Dec.
KOREA MARU	18,000	19th Dec.

The S.S. "NIPPON MARU" and S.S. "SERIAL MARU" omit call at Shanghai.

SOUTH-AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLEJO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers.

Tons.

Leave Hongkong.

S.S. "NIPPON MARU" and S.S. "SERIAL MARU" omit call at Shanghai.

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SHIPPING

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Steamers.	To Sail.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	Yingchow 7th Oct. at 8 a.m.
H'PHONG via H'chow & Foh Kaihong	7th Oct. at 9 a.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	Luchow 7th Oct. at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Chienan 9th Oct. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Siakang 11th Oct. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Anhui 11th Oct. at 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANDY".

MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amiships; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amiships; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Telephone No. 36.

Hongkong October 6, 1917.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer.	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	To
Tilmanbeck		in port 15th Oct.	7th Oct. 20th Oct.	Shanghai
Tilmanbeck				Kobe

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 1574.

York Building. 115

Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for first Class Passengers, Electric Light, and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND POOHOOW AND RETURN.

(Stoppage 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.

Captain

Leaving.

H'phong via H'chow & Foh Kaihong

WED., 10th Oct. at noon.

H'phong via H'chow & Foh Kaihong

TUES., 16th Oct. at noon.

FOR SWATOW.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Slake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co., General Managers.

INDO-CHINA STEAM

NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Alteration).

For Steamship

On

MANILA

Yuenyang

Sat., 6th Oct. at 3 p.m.

H'PHONG via H'chow & Foh Kaihong

Tues., 9th Oct. at 7 a.m.

SHANGHAI

Wingsang

Wed., 12th Oct. at 4 p.m.

H'PHONG via H'chow & Foh Kaihong

Chipsang

Sat., 13th Oct. at 4 p.m.

MANILA

Loongsang

Sat., 13th Oct. at 3 p.m.

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SHIPPING NEWS.

Shipmasters & Income Tax.
Sir J. Harwood-Banner recently asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether he was aware that income tax had been claimed by the authorities from captains in respect of "wards made to them for 'indefinite services' in treating off 'escaping from enemy submarines' and seeing that the action of the authorities in treating men who have rendered signal services to the country in this manner is not calculated to assist in the common effort to overcome the submarine menace, which he will consider the charge for income tax in respect of such award? Mr. Bonar Law replied: "All additional payments made by an employer to his employee in connection with his employment are chargeable to income tax, whatever the nature of the employment or the character of the particular services which prompted the payments. I would remind my hon. friend that under the recent Finance Act the specially reduced rates of income tax applicable to the services pay of soldiers and sailors have been extended to the members of the Mercantile Marine."

Why British Sailors Desert in U.S.A.

Interesting evidence was given in a case at Liverpool, recently, as to the reasons which nowadays tempt British seamen to desert on reaching the United States. Two men named Joseph McLaughlin and James Waddel, who had signed articles for a round voyage on a White Star liner from Liverpool to U.S.A., were charged under the Merchant Shipping Act with deserting from the vessel at Philadelphia. (Mr. Russell Roberts (Messrs. Hill, Dickinson and Co.), who prosecuted on behalf of the White Star Company, stated that the desertion complained of took place on the 9th July. The two men signed to sail from and return to Liverpool at the recognised rate of pay of £9 a month. If transported that upon deserting at Philadelphia they had transferred their service to the Anglo-American Oil Company's ship Starathill in the United States rate of pay, which was £18 15s a month. To fill their places the White Star captain had had to engage two U.S. seamen at the U.S.A. rate of wages, to board them in Liverpool on arrival, and to send them back to Philadelphia. This cost the company £28 15s. 6d. in respect of each man. When the defendants deserted they did not claim the balance of wages due to them, forfeiting them in consideration of the double wages they would receive. They made a voyage to Liverpool on their new ship, and proceedings were instituted on their arrival. Mr. Russell Roberts added that shipping companies were experiencing great difficulty by the frequent desertion of men who had signed for certain periods, but were attracted by the higher rates of pay current in the States. It was hoped that a prosecution might act as a deterrent. Mr. William Jones, shipping master of the International Steam Navigation Company, stated that since May 340 seamen had deserted from the White Star and allied company's vessels at United States port. The defendants acknowledged breaking their articles, and asked for time in which to pay any penalty that might be imposed. It was stated that the loss incurred in respect of Waddel was £10 15s. 6d. and in respect of McLaughlin £9 15s. 6d. these sums being the difference between the wages they would have earned and the wages and costs of substituted U.S. seamen. The defendants were offered to make good these deficiencies to the White Star Line, and also to forfeit the wages to which they were entitled in respect of their service on the other ship. With the approval of the Board of Trade representative present in court, an arrangement was arrived at by which the defendants agreed to sign continuous articles on another White Star liner for the duration of the war. The penalties in which they were mulcted are to be deducted from their pay.

Lady Brabourne and Her Butler.

Lady Brabourne, 19, Carlton Street, Mayfair, was "snatched" at Marlborough Street, against her will, by Leonard Cook, 60, charged with stealing £300 worth of plate. Prisoners for very short time, and on arrival were taken to the police station.

WILL AUSTRIA
COLLAPSE?

Germans and Slavs.

Dr. E. J. Dillon, in the course of one of a series of articles in the *Daily Telegraph*, on Austria, says:—

Even in the Reichsrath speech is not wholly free, and a serious demand for the disruption of the monarchy by the Slav leaders was, therefore, unthinkable. But short of that they clamoured for everything that their peoples have for ages been yearning for and striving after. The Czechs and Slovaks, who are all contained within the empire of the Habsburgs and have no independent State outside it to be annexed by asked to be emancipated from the German yoke, and to be allowed to shape their own destinies under the aegis of the Habsburgs. What the satisfaction of this demand would involve is thoroughly realised only by the Germans of Bohemia. For Bohemia is an Austrian Ullster, whose two mutually hostile races live side by side, and whom it is almost impossible to sunder territorially except by forcibly removing one or other from the country. No wonder the German deputy Lodgmann declared that the Czech question is become a general Austrian problem. He characterised the intended attitude of the German Parliamentary party thus: "We shall serve at one and the same time the State, ourselves—the Germans of Austria—and likewise all the Germans of Europe." And they did.

Against this open challenge the Czechs reacted in a public definition of their standpoint, which the Premier vainly endeavoured to dissuade them from promulgating. "The delegates of the Czech people," this declaration runs, "are fully convinced that the present dualist form of the monarchy has created, to the detriment of their common interests, a state of affairs which is incompatible with the perpetuation of the Habsburg Monarchy. Hence the alarm is produced among the ruling classes, and the simplistic expedients hurriedly resorted to for the purpose of laying the spectre.

Echoes in Berlin.

There expedients afford episode material for the journalist, but will not be woven into the main tissue and design of serious history. Attempts to rattle a crating of democratic varnish to the Constitution will hardly be mistaken for a genuine effort to embody the new spirit in institutions. Indeed such a consummation as this would be State suicide. The spirit of nationality, of latter-day man, now beginning to brood over creeds and institutions, cannot be brought into harmony with the Habsburg Empire, in which, collective mediocrity suppresses national genius and works for general stagnation. But one cannot fairly blame the Vienna Cabinet for thinking otherwise, or for adopting such measures of salvation as occurred to them on the spur of the moment. Besides, the convocation of the Reichsrath and the temporary abandonment of the scheme of Germanisation, an amnesty was proclaimed, and an appeal secretly made to the chiefs of the Catholic party in Germany.

Against this amnesty the Germans uttered a protest in the Press: "It is not to that nation in which high treason is organised on a grand scale—the Czechs that this decree brings about, Germany have no use for an amnesty. There are no traitors in their ranks. Their leaders have not had to be imprisoned for the safety of the State."

A representative of the Catholic Centre, which is the most numerous and best organised party in the Berlin Reichstag, repaired to Vienna to study the situation and devise measures for the rescue of the last great Catholic Empire. Herr Erzberger, whom I met in Rome during the great national crisis that preceded Italy's declaration of war, was received by the Austrian Emperor and by other prominent personages in the Austrian capital. Returning to Berlin, he delivered a telling speech in the Reichstag condemning the conduct of the campaign and the folly of basing hopes on the submarine, which, as they could not be fulfilled, ought never to have been raised. And the practical consequences of those blunders is, he argues, the necessity of renouncing all claims to so-called "guarantees" such as annexation and indemnities, and of settling a tolerable peace by negotiation. It was a terrible utterance—original if the Kaiser's view of Germany's outlook is well grounded, statesmanlike if Erzberger's own reading of the situation be correct. For was imparted to it by the approval it

received from the chiefs of the Socialist party. The Chancellor was attacked, the Ministers of Finance and Marine were called upon to resign, a Coalition Cabinet was talked of as a necessity and the Kaiser hurriedly returned from Vienna to receive reports on the military situation from Hindenburg and Ludendorff, and on the political situation from Bethmann-Hollweg. In a word, a crisis broke out the like of which had not been experienced during the war. The Press was full of it. The most widely circulated paper in Berlin described Erzberger's indictment as a "crashing logical speech, painfully clear and incisive. It was more than mere speech: it was an achievement."

But the visible upshot of the crisis was disappointing. The Chancellor, having conferred with the Kaiser, rebuked Erzberger and those who followed him, as men of little faith. The war, he declared, can and will be won on the field by the forces of the Empire; therefore it must be carried on with all flagging vigour and buoyant confidence. He refused to bind himself to the formula of a peace without annexations, or to restrict his future freedom of action by laying down any terms of peace or aims of war at this stage of the campaign. "We must fight and conquer," he said.

Those words give us the measure of Germany's strength as the Kaiser and his military advisers envisage it. The Chancellor's own estimate was really different. He had given it to Professor von Harnack, who communicated it to his niece in a letter since published. And Bethmann-Hollweg's conviction is that the war will be drawn. The Kaiser can hardly think otherwise. He and Ludendorff may perhaps still imagine that some of the Allies will shrink from another winter campaign, that American help will come too late, that internal troubles in Great Britain, France, and Russia will force the heads of their respective Governments—in a word, that by holding out a little longer they can deter us from going on until they are exhausted.

Moribund Dualism. That is Germany's evasive answer to Austria's pitiless appeal, and also to democratic Russia's proposal to make short work of tyranny at home and of conquest abroad. It must be accepted together with all that it involves. It leaves without excuse of hardship the plight of the peoples of Austria, who are sick to death of the war. Their non-German troops are passing over to the Russians in large numbers and deliberately. Their non-German politicians have lost faith in the viability of the "ramshackle State." Their ruling class is confronted with problems which are admittedly insoluble. Dualism is dying, and dualism cannot yet be established to take its place.

The young Emperor hesitates to swear fidelity to a Constitution which has had its day and cannot be revived. Yet there is no way of framing another. The machinery of government has stopped, and that of the army is kept stultifyingly going by German officers, who are becoming less and less able to dispose usefully of their non-German men. Bankruptcy stares the country in the face. Interest is being paid on Austria's gold-bearing bonds in paper kronas at a discount of 60 per cent. The Habsburg Monarchy, as a war factor, is little better than a spent force, and as a member of the community of nations it is fast becoming a pitiless form.

To sum up. The mischief-makers of Europe are German inhabitants, and their power for evil is out of all proportion to their numbers. Vigorous, resourceful, and enterprising, they owe a large part of their strength to the way they exercise over foreign peoples and territories. Their position may be likened to that of a minority favoured by that "electoral arithmetic" which confers powers on the numerically weak, and emits the strong with impotence. For, besides their own compact Empire, the Germans are become the masters of another, where they number only ten millions out of a population of fifty millions, and their principal war aim is to knit all the South-Eastern States of Europe together with these two Empires,

create a Federation of 180 millions, with an army of fifteen million men, and to rule Europe and the world. The territorial possessions that contributed to enable them to hold their own during the three years of this war against the most powerful coalition on record are principally Poland's Baltic provinces—the West Prussia of to-day—including the mouth of the Vistula and the once Polish province of Silesia, the rich coal mines of which are one of the chief sources of Prussia's industrial prosperity.

Signs of Spontaneous Combustion.

That state of affairs is abnormal and mischievous. Unless it is upset the Germans will continue after the war to wield the power to achieve their aims, and to this power the will is sure to be superseded. The Allies' essential job it would, therefore, be to deprive them of this power by military successes or by other methods—by hook or by crook. But the hope of accomplishing the feat on the battle field disappeared when the plan of a grandiose offensive from Alexandria or Salonica was definitely abandoned. It may yet be brought about by the spontaneous combustion, so to say, of the Austrian State, the forcible weakening of Germany and the restoration of Poland, whose frontiers should be determined with a view to this specific end.

The signs that the process of spontaneous combustion has already begun are unmistakable. The most significant are the refusal of the Austrian Poles to support the Dualist system of government any longer, and the tactics to which the non-German troops of the Habsburgs are resorting of surrendering en masse. These two measures, carried out systematically, would checkmate the Habsburg State in war and peace. They are reinforced by the hardships which the people in Austria are undergoing and by the revolutionary movement there, which has ideas as well as interests for its main springs. This revolutionary spirit and its immediate effect, the relaxation of loyalty to the Throne and the dissolution of the political order, stamp the final overthrow of the Austrian State.

This consummation, however, does not perhaps yet appear imminent to the Kaiser or his military advisers. They still see their way to such a peace as will enable them to establish the Mid-European Federation, and they imagine that they can hold out longer than the Coalition. Whether in thinking thus they have allowed for the force and progress of revolutionary ideas, as well as for the vicissitudes of the military and submarine campaigns, is dubious. Whether they have also discounted the awkward turn that affairs may take in Austria, possibly before the campaign is ended, is likewise open to question. But what, to my mind, admits of no doubt is that their cast of mind being what it is, long before Germany is really wasted in the struggle, and as soon as they discern that there is much to lose and nothing whatever to gain by going on with the war, they will come forward with such a peace formula as will not be rejected offhand. I am disposed to think that that peace formula will come sooner than people anticipate.

Enemy Subject in China. According to latest official investigations the number of enemy subjects in China, along the Yangtze Valley, from Shanghai to Chungking, is 2,612. Of this number 1,868 are Germans and 174 are Austrians, and the remaining 170 are Hungarians. The total number of Germans engaged as teachers is 57.

Served in China.

Commander Fitzroy H. Hall, R.N., now presumed officially to have been lost on July 16, was the second and younger surviving son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Kirkpatrick Hall, of Kevin, Nairn, formerly of Holly Bush, Bush, Suffolk, and was 40 years of age. He passed into H.M.S. Britannia from the late G. Townsend Warner's School at Newton Abbot. He had seen service in the Australian, Mediterranean, and Home Fleets, and in China.

AMERICA.

As Sir Herbert Tree Saw It.

One of the last acts of the late Sir Herbert Beerbohm Tree was to mail to the *New York Evening Post*, "with cordial compliments," cuttings of the series of articles giving his impressions of America, which he wrote for the *London Daily Chronicle*. The enthusiastic admiration of the noted actor-manager for America, of course well known and to be expected, in view of the large following he had built up. These impressions, sketches of men and manners were written, however, with the serious purpose of picturing to Englishmen conditions in the republic just before and following her entrance into war. Readers here will doubtless be entertained chiefly by such lighter passages as this:

Life in New York is largely that of the restaurant. The contrast between the greater simplicity of living at home and the luxury in New York is indeed striking. In New York the waste of a day's food would placate an army of anarchists. At all the great hotels there are nightly dances; and entertainments in the way of bazaars and fancy dress balls are constantly given. There are chiefly devoted to Bed Cross and other war funds. Such entertainments are given throughout the country, and everywhere women are busy in devising and carrying out movements for the relief of suffering in the war.

The oratory of America is of a high order. It is a land of a hundred million speakers. Even at an ordinary dinner table it is not unusual to hear speeches by the chief guests. The hospitality extended to guests, and especially to British guests, is extraordinary; and the bestowal of honorary membership of clubs is a great boon to Englishmen. Especially agreeable are the country clubs, which every great city boasts; there are not only most comfortable and well appointed, but afford opportunities for golf and other sports.

Sir Herbert, during this last visit, went everywhere and met everybody. Washington, where he was present during the inaugural ceremonies, seemed to him to have "a dignity and an old-world character," which were the natural belongings of the capital. Of course, he saw the President:—

"On the occasion of my visit to the White House, the suffrage women were stationed outside like sentries, bearing flags. I wondered how the President of the United States could be so accessible without incurring considerable personal inconvenience; but I believe that the peace-loving attendants and the young men who appeared to be intent on the busy plying of the typewriter were formidable experts in the art of jiu-jitsu. Mr. Wilson has a gracious presence, and is gifted with the grand manner"—that of making people feel at ease at once. "At eight," the President paid me the compliment of saying that I reminded him of a well-known English clergyman. On my bowing with a deprecating self-consciousness, he remarked that to himself had often been told of his resemblance to the late Mr. Joseph Chamberlain. The likeness is indeed striking, though the President's nose looks the aspiring tilt which characterized that of the distinguished English statesman.

"After me came about fifty American citizens, all intent upon shaking hands with Mr. Wilson. I wondered whether there is an ailment known as 'President's cramp.' As I left the 'presence' I could not help overhearing the whispered words of a well-known lady: 'Mr. President, don't forget votes for women!' As I went through the gate in a downpour of rain the women were a relieving guard. The suffrage question is not regarded with such favour on the other side as it is here. But assuredly after the war women in America, as well as in the nearest countries, will demand that they shall by their votes be privileged to help veto the killing of their men."

Not without epigram are these observations of a traveller, as when he declares that "humor is the little spark of intelligence that radiates the intellectual nubbin of mankind." But humor has potent appeal in addressing American audiences, he finds, and it seems to be his explanation of Billy Sunday, of whom he says:—

"Billy Sunday provides a cheap way of getting to heaven—his teaching is of the 'open your mouth and shut your eyes' order. His hell is inhabited by a knockabout devil. His chief success lies in saying the obvious—it is better to see than to be blind; it is better to hear than to be deaf; it is better to be healthy than to be sick; it is better to be good than to be bad; it is better to go to heaven than to go to hell." At this there was great applause, with exclamations of "How true!" This kind of eloquence never fails of its effect—even in the theatre.

"Billy Sunday has a way of shouting at the people, and is most agile upon the platform. He is a retired baseball player, and will frequently use the gestures of that admirable sport in making his points in the pulpit. Never does he allow the attention of his audience to wander—and was he to him who dares to cough, for he is at once denounced to the audience. Yet without there is something lovable about the man—if he is never inspiring, he is undoubtedly hypnotic. He has the something one cannot explain or explain away. He told us that he will have no truck with protoplasm, and was quite positive that he was not descended from monkeys. In making this statement, he hopped about the platform with such alertness that one who had hitherto been a waverer as to the Darwinian theory embraced it upon the spot."

Of the man in the street, and of what he describes as the proletariat, he was disposed to be most kindly in criticism, but the freedom, not to say brazenness, of every-day intercourse was not without its reaction:—

"It is always good manners to accommodate one's self to the usages of the country in which one is a guest, making due allowance for the inhabitants being 'foreigners.' This applies even to language. 'Let us take the lift,' said I to a prominent citizen. 'Elevator, we call it,' corrected my companion. A motor was waiting outside. 'Can I give you an elevator in my car?' I asked. And we parted friends. I found no difficulty in 'acclimatizing' myself to the more democratic habit of the people—whether in the theatre, in the hotels, or in general company. The employees of the theatre soon brought home to me that the 'star' system is tolerated only in the Spangled Banner. I have myself an inviolable conviction as to the equality of men, but I think a kind of official respect is calculated to expedite business on the stage, as well as in other walks of life. At first it seemed strange to go to a dancing 'sir' when I gave an order. So I took to addressing the employees as 'sir.' A *modus vivendi* was thus gradually established, and I found myself addressed as 'boss.' Life is a compromise!

"There is a greater freedom between man and man. One finds this in travelling. 'Well, boss,' asked the ticket collector in the train, 'are you feeling pretty good to-day?' I replied that I felt rather like that. He held a green 'identification' ticket in his hand, and, without another word, deftly but reluctantly placed it in the brim of my hat. Feeling rather like a book-maker, I asked him if it was compulsory to wear it like that. 'Well,' said the official, 'this is a free country, but I guess our President is liable to wear it like that.'

But, as good reporters should, he kept an open mind, and willingly received instruction from prelate or collegian, whether in Baltimore, 'time honored Boston' or Chicago, where he found 'barbaric frankness of life.'—At Baltimore—a really delightful city (its residential quarters strongly reminiscent of Edinburgh)—I had the privilege of meeting Cardinal Gibbons, one of the most influential intellects in the United States, and a most fascinating and impressive personality. Though over eighty years of age, he takes a youthful interest in worldly affairs, and is beloved alike by Protestants and Catholics. He expressed his sense of the great value of the drama as a teacher. 'Whereas,' said he, 'each the gospel of Christianity is a mere preach the gospel of the people.' Incidentally I learned from him that Cardinal Wolsey did not wear his episcopal ring on the forefinger."

SOLDIERS' PROXY VOTES.

Principle Accepted in the Commons.

On the Reform Bill in the Commons Sir George Cave, the Home Secretary, announced that he would put down amendments enabling absent soldiers to vote by proxy. Voting at the front was absolutely impossible, and voting by post, as it is called, would take three months. The third plan would be that the soldiers serving abroad would be told by the registration officer that he could apply for a proxy form. While this form was in force he could not vote otherwise than by proxy. Certain precautions would be taken to prevent abuse. Voting by proxy was to be limited to naval and military voters whose registered address was abroad. Secondly the proxy selected must be either an elector in the constituency or the wife of the person who gave the proxy. No one should be entitled to act as a proxy for more than one voter. The plan was limited to the period of the war.

Mr. Herbert Samuel said that the plan would have to be worked by party organizations. He agreed that it was the only plan for men in India, Mesopotamia, and Salonica. But the case was exceedingly weak for applying it to the men in Flanders and France. The House was within sound of the guns those men were serving, and yet they were told that no means could be devised of enabling such men to vote by ballot. As an ex-Postmaster-General he believed that the posting of the ballot papers would be expedited by the Post Office. If on mature consideration, the Government found it quite impossible to secure an effective means of voting by ballot between nomination and the date of the poll it was by no means impossible to lighten that period.

Mr. Arnold Ward heartily welcomed the scheme, but urged the Government to make it essential that the proxy should be a Parliamentary elector. If they allowed soldiers' wives to act as proxies they would absolutely transform the scheme of women's suffrage accepted by the House. They would sweep away the limitations and safeguards which the House agreed to, and would enfranchise many thousands of women, many of them under age, whom the House decided ought not to be enfranchised.

Mr. Glyn-Jones denied that the proxy was a personal vote, and Mr. Dickinson strongly advocated the use of the Post Office. At his suggestion Sir George Cave postponed the proposals till the Schedule was reached. He pointed out that the proxy for distant theatres of war was accepted in all quarters. Possibly the proxy might be alternative to the postal vote for France, and the right to act as proxy might be extended from the wife to the mother, father, brother, or sister.

After some further discussion it was agreed, at Sir John Simon's suggestion, that the whole subject be postponed, on it to understanding that a proxy be accepted by the House where the postal vote is impossible. Arrangements are to be made to include merchant seamen among absent voters.

£15,000 London Fire.

A fire recently at the Silverton Rubber Works, Silverton, E. did damage estimated at £15,000.

personality. Though over eighty years of age, he takes a youthful interest in worldly affairs, and is beloved alike by Protestants and Catholics. He expressed his sense of the great value of the drama as a teacher. 'Whereas,' said he, 'each the gospel of Christianity is a mere preach the gospel of the people.' Incidentally I learned from him that Cardinal Wolsey did not wear his episcopal ring on the forefinger."

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SHARE REPORT.

COMPARATIVE SHARE QUOTATIONS.

S.—SELLERS; B.—BUYERS; N.—NOMINAL.

To-day's Close	STOCK.	Number of Shares	Par Value	Paid Up	1915. Highest	1915. Lowest	1916/7. Highest	1916/7. Lowest	Last Dividend and Date
sa. 1620	Banks.								
	H.K. & Shanghai Banking Corp.	120,000	\$125	all	845	Sept.	785	May	820 545
	Marine Insurances.								
n. 3320	Canton Ins. Office, Ltd.	10,000	\$250	50	427 1/2	Sept.	340	Jan.	436 320
n. 1110	North China Ins. Co., Ltd.	10,000	\$15	25	180	April	145	Jan.	180 100
b. 760	Union Ins. S'ty of C'ohn, Ltd.	15,458	\$250	100	972	Aug.	760	Jan.	1005 760
n. ex 73 190	Yangtze Ins. Assoc. Ltd.	12,000	\$100	60	280	Dec.	200	Jan.	300 190
	Fire Insurances.								
n. 1130	China Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$100	20	163	Aug.	127 1/2	April	168 130
b. 1290	H'kong Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	8,000	\$250	50	420	Sept.	385	Jan.	420 290
	Shipping.								
b. x. d. 473	Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$50	all	104 1/2	Dec.	28 1/2	Mar.	137 80
b. & sa. 177 1/2	H'kong, C. & M.S.S. Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	all	25 1/2	May	19	Dec.	24 17
	Indo-China Combined Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. Preferred	60,000	\$5	all	172	Dec.	62 1/2	Jan.	190 124
sa. 1034		60,000	\$5	all	117	Dec.	80	Dec.	142 87
n. 135		60,000	\$5	all	58	Oct.	54	Aug.	55 35
n. 107 1/2	Shell T'port & T'ing Co., Ltd.	3,797,610	\$1	all	94 1/2	June	75 1/2	Jan.	120 86 1/2
	Star Ferry Company, Ltd.	40,000	\$10	all	39 1/2	Oct.	23	July	41 28
s. 429									
sa. 182 1/2	Refineries.								
sa. 129	China S. Refining Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$100	all	134 1/2	Sept.	80	Jan.	146 90
	Malabon S. Refining Co., Ltd.	14,000	P.30	all					41 29
	Mining.								
b. 40 1/2	Yallian Mining Admin'tion	1,000,000	\$1	all	35 1/2	April	30 1/2	Dec.	40 26 1/2
s. 42.50	Raub Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$1	all	4.40	Mar.	2.40	Jan.	3.35 1.70
n. 28 1/2	Tronoh Mines Ltd.	160,000	\$1	all	25 1/2	Dec.	32 1/2	Mar.	42 1/2 25 1/2
n. 32 1/2	Ural Caspian	796,666	\$1	all	43 1/2	April	25 1/2	Jan.	38 1/2 28 1/2
n. 28 1/2	Oriental Con. Min. Co. Ltd.	429,890	G. \$10	all					
b. 181	Docks Wharves, Godowns, &c.	60,000	\$50	all	82	Oct.	65	April	50 67
b. 1116	H'kong & W. D. Co. Ltd.	60,000	\$50	all	90	Oct.	56	Mar.	135 78 1/2
b. 72	Shai Dock & Eng. Co., Ltd.	55,700	\$100	all	68 1/2	Sept.	49	July	55 59
s. 67	Shai & H'kew W. Co., Ltd.	36,000	\$100	all	100	Dec.	70	April	93 67
	Land, Hotels and Buildings.								
s. 194	H'kong Hotel Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$50	all	124	Feb.	108	Dec.	118 94
n. 188	H'kong Land Investment Co.	50,000	\$100	all	114	Jan.	103 1/2	Dec.	103 1/2 85
s. 86	H'phreys Estate & F. Co., Ltd.	150,000	\$10	all	7 1/2	Jan.	6	July	7.10 5.90
n. 130	K'loon Land & B'ing Co., Ltd.	6,000	\$50	30	44	Jan.	40	Sept.	38 33
s. 74	Shanghai Land	75,000	\$50	all	57	Mar.	107	Dec.	107 74
b. 185	West Point Building Co., Ltd.	10,500	\$50	all	68 1/2	Mar.	77	Dec.	90 69
n. 490	H'kong Central Estate	10,000	\$100	all	103	Dec.	99	Jan.	103 90
b. t. 155	Cotton Mills.								
b. t. 144	Ewo Cotton S. & W. Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$50	all	180	July	117	Jan.	167 130
n. t. 65	K'ing Yik	75,000	\$10	all	161	July	114	Feb.	161 114
b. x. d. 1115	Leau Kung Mow	8,000	\$100	all	90 1/2	Sept.	72	Jan.	81 63
	Shanghai Cotton	40,000	\$50	all	100	May	77	Jan.	136 81
n. t. 36	Oriental Cotton Spin. Co. Ltd.	20,000	\$50	all					
n. t. 54	Yangtze Spinn.	175,000	\$5	all	64	Oct.	64	Dec.	64 49 1/2
	Miscellaneous.								
n. 166	China Borneo Company, Ltd.	60,000	\$10	all	11 1/2	Apr.	9 1/2	May	10.35 6.50
s. 14.50	China Light Power Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$5	all	3.65	Mar.	4.95	Oct.	4.90 4.30
	Do. (Spec. shares)	50,000	\$1	all					
s. 77 1/2	China Prov. L. & M. Co., Ltd.	125,000	\$10	all	7 1/2	Jan.	10.15	Oct.	10.10 7.50
b. 121	Dairy Farm Company, Ltd.	60,000	\$7	6	35	Jan.	29	Dec.	41 21
sa. 17.10	Green Island Cement Co., Ltd.	400,000	\$7 1/2	all	11.20	Oct.	5.80	Jan.	12.10 6.75
n. 148	Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$10	all	45	Oct.	36 1/2	Feb.	55 43
n. 149	Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd.	6,300	\$25	all	190	Dec.	183	Oct.	190 149
n. 126	Hongkong Rope Mfg. Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$10	all	34 1/2	Dec.	25	Jan.	41 26 1/2
sa. 16.00	Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd.	325,000	5/-	all	6	Oct.	5	Apr.	7.50 5 1/4
b. t. 14	Langkats	250,000	G. \$10	all	43 1/2	May	35	Mar.	40 13
s. 181	Peak Tramway Co., Ltd. (Old)	25,000	\$10	all	10 1/2	Mar.	9.30	June	10.25 8 1/2
s. cta. 10	Do (New)	50,000	\$10	\$1	1.00	Mar.	80 cts.	Aug.	1.00 90 cts.
b. 13	Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$5	all	4.25	Jan.	3	June	3.80 3.00
n. 113	Union Water-boat Co., Ltd.	27,723	\$7	all	18	Jan.	16	Dec.	17 13
s. 16	Watson and Co., Ltd.	90,000	\$10	all	7.10	Mar.	6.50	Oct.	7.70 6
s. & sa. 16.50	William Powell, Limited	11,000	\$7	all	6.90	Aug.	6	Dec.	7 1/2 5 1/2
n. 129	S. C. Morning Post	6,000	\$25	all	28		28		29 28
n. 110	H'kong Steel Foundry Co., Ltd.	7,808	\$10	all					11 9 1/2

BENJAMIN & POTTS, Share and General Brokers, Princes Building, HONGKONG. Tel. address, Broker, CONNECTED TO ROOM, OCT. 5, 1917. TELEPHONE NO. 1152.

ANY SUBSEQUENT ALTERATIONS WILL BE FOUND IN 'UP TO THE MINUTE SHARE MARKET NEWS'. THE TELEGRAPH DOES NOT HOLD ITSELF RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY OF THE ABOVE QUOTATIONS.

SHARE REPORT.

Messrs. Benjamin and Potts, in their share report, dated Friday, the 5th of October, 1917, state:—As foreshadowed in our last report of the 28th ultimo, our market, owing to the farther drop in exchange, has again improved, and a fair business has been done. There has been more enquiry for nearly all stocks, and prices in most cases show an improvement. The Shanghai market is once again showing signs of life, buyers of Cottons and Rubbers being in better demand. The Straits rubber share market remains firm with prices at about the last week's level. Plantation rubber is quoted at 2/8 1/2, market dull.

BANKS.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks have had a sharp rise during the week to a buying quotation of \$820, after sales at various rates from \$570 up.

MARINE & FIRE INSURANCES.—This has been a dull market, and with the exception of sales of Cantons at \$320, and \$315, no business is reported. Hongkong Fires are still wanted at \$290 and Unions are in demand at \$780. North Chinas at Tia. 110, Yangtzes at Shanghai \$190 (Exch. 73) and China Fires at \$130, are all nominal.

SHIPPING.—There has been a better business done in this section than for some time past, and prices are firmer all round. Deferred Indo-Chinas have changed hands at various rates up to \$94, and close with buyers offering \$93. Douglasses are wanted at \$72, or the dividend of \$5 paid on the 1st instant. Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboats have come to business at \$17 1/2 and \$17 1/2. Preferred Indo-Chinas are nominal at \$25. Shell Transports are unchanged at 107 1/2 nominal, whilst "Star" Ferries still have sellers at \$20.

REFINERIES.—China Refiners after sales at \$8 1/2 have sellers at this rate, whilst Malabons are still on offer at \$20.

MINING.—There has been nothing doing in this section during the week, and rates remain unchanged. Yallians at 4 1/2, buyers, Raubs at \$2.50 sellers. Tronohs at 28 1/2. Ural Caspians at 32 1/2 and Oriental Consolidated at 28 1/2 are nominal. Langkats at the close, are wanted at Tia. 14.

DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.—Hongkong and Kowloon Wharves have again been in good demand and have been done up to \$83 cash. Hongkong and Whampoa Docks have kept steady round about \$115 and at the close are wanted at \$116 1/2. Shanghai Docks have improved to a buying quotation of Tia. 72.

COTTON MILLS.—Two after sales at Tia. 155 are wanted at this rate. Kangyiks have improved to Tia. 144 buyers. Shanghai Cottons at Tia. 116, or the dividend of Tia. 6 paid on 28th of September, and Yangtze Cottons at Tia. 51 are both wanted. Oriental Cottons are nominal at Tia. 36.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Green Islands Chemicals after sales at \$7.10 and \$7.25, are in demand at the former rate. Low Level Trans have come to business at \$6 and Dairy Farms at \$21. There are sellers of China Lights at \$4 1/2, China Providents at \$7 1/2, Peak Trams (Old) at \$8 1/2. Watsons at \$6 and Powells at \$6.50. Hongkong Electric at \$48. China Borneo at \$6 1/2. Hongkong Steels at \$10 and Union Waterboats at \$13 are all nominal.

FORWARD SETTLEMENT DAYS.—29th October (Monday) 28th November (Wednesday) and 21st December (Friday).

EXCHANGE.—The opening T. T. rate on London today is 2/10 1/2 and on Singapore 122 1/2. The Bank's 3 d/s. buying rate on Shanghai is 67 1/2.

NOTICES.

G. R.

Any European, Non-Asiatic or Indian, desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily. Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G. P. O. and at all Police Stations. The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine, not exceeding \$50.

NOTICE.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

UP HILL	DOWN HILL	EVERY 15 MIN.
8.00 A.M.	8.00 A.M.	8.00 A.M.
8.15 A.M.	8.15 A.M.	8.15 A.M.
8.30 A.M.	8.30 A.M.	8.30 A.M.
8.45 A.M.	8.45 A.M.	8.45 A.M.
9.00 A.M.	9.00 A.M.	9.00 A.M.
9.15 A.M.	9.15 A.M.	9.15 A.M.
9.30 A.M.	9.30 A.M.	9.30 A.M.
9.45 A.M.	9.45 A.M.	9.45 A.M.
10.00 A.M.	10.00 A.M.	10.00 A.M.
10.15 A.M.	10.15 A.M.	10.15 A.M.
10.30 A.M.	10.30 A.M.	10.30 A.M.
10.45 A.M.	10.45 A.M.	10.45 A.M.
11.00 A.M.	11.00 A.M.	11.00 A.M.
11.15 A.M.	11.15 A.M.	11.15 A.M.
11.30 A.M.	11.30 A.M.	11.30 A.M.
11.45 A.M.	11.45 A.M.	11.45 A.M.
12.00 P.M.	12.00 P.M.	12.00 P.M.
12.15 P.M.	12.15 P.M.	12.15 P.M.
12.30 P.M.	12.30 P.M.	12.30 P.M.
12.45 P.M.	12.45 P.M.	12.45 P.M.
1.00 P.M.	1.00 P.M.	1.00 P.M.
1.15 P.M.	1.15 P.M.	1.15 P.M.
1.30 P.M.	1.30 P.M.	1.30 P.M.
1.45 P.M.	1.45 P.M.	1.45 P.M.
2.00 P.M.	2.00 P.M.	2.00 P.M.
2.15 P.M.	2.15 P.M.	2.15 P.M.
2.30 P.M.	2.30 P.M.	2.30 P.M.
2.45 P.M.	2.45 P.M.	2.45 P.M.
3.00 P.M.	3.00 P.M.	3.00 P.M.
3.15 P.M.	3.15 P.M.	3.15 P.M.
3.30 P.M.	3.30 P.M.	3.30 P.M.
3.45 P.M.	3.45 P.M.	3.45 P.M.
4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M.
4.15 P.M.	4.15 P.M.	4.15 P.M.
4.30 P.M.	4.30 P.M.	4.30 P.M.
4.45 P.M.	4.45 P.M.	4.45 P.M.
5.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
5.15 P.M.	5.15 P.M.	5.15 P.M.
5.30 P.M.	5.30 P.M.	5.30 P.M.
5.45 P.M.	5.45 P.M.	5.45 P.M.
6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.

NOTE:—The last train from the Peak to the Station will leave at 11.45 P.M. on every day except Sunday and Public Holidays.

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EXCHANGE.

Hongkong, Friday, 5th October, 1917.

SELLING.	4 m/s. Marks	Nom.
T/T Demand	2/10 1/2	415
30 d/s	2/10 1/2	430
60 d/s	2/10 1/2	485 1/2
4 m/s.	2/11	
T/T Shanghai	Nom.	
T/T Singapore	123 1/2	
T/T Japan	133 1/2	
T/T India	Nom.	
Demand, India	Nom.	
T/T San Francisco	68 1/2	
co & New York		
T/T Java	163	
T/T Manila	Nom.	
T/T France	398	
Demand, Paris	398 1/2	

BUYING.	4 m/s. L/C	2/11 1/2
4 m/s. D/E	2/11 1/2	

